ORD ROSEBERY-THE MINISTRY FOR SCOT-LAND.

Ton the recular correspondent of the Tenune. Edinburgh, July 23.

I find myself once more in this stately and beaual city at a moment when an interesting munici ident is eccurring. Edinburgh has be ght berself of adding to the number of he and she has chosen Lord Rosebery to be of ect few on whom from time to time sh the freedom of privilege of honorary citi-It is a distinction which has nothing to with politics, but which, nevertheless, is com ryed for men who have grown gray in ally reserved Lord Salisbury was the last statesu eceive it, and if Lord Salisbury is not exactly -not so gray, certainly, as Sir Stafford North enant-he is leader of a great party and next Prime Minister when Conservation

Lord Resebery is a much younger man. Perhap s his routh which induced the Lord Provost ain at some length the reasons which bac ed the Town Council to add Lord Rosebery's ne to the roll of the honorary burgesses of Edir gh. For what his family had done, for what he had done, for what it is hoped he may do here r, for the eloquence with which he has contende the just claims of Scotland, for his knowledge Scotch effairs, for his unselfish devotion, for the esmanlike ability which he has brought to the ideration of public business, for his warm inerest in the affairs of the city and constant service to every scheme in aid of its welfare-for all these reasons Edinburgh delights to honor the fore-nest Scotchman of the day. The catalogue of Lord Rosebery's capacities and merits is a long one and drawn up in the usual official style, save and exopt a stricter adherence to exact truth than is always used on such occasions. If the roll of those or whom the freedom of Edinburgh has been conferred be examined, it will, I think, bear out the claim of he Lord Provost that it has been guarded with jealus care. None, he declared, have been called to be freemen of their town whose record does not reflect lustre on this aucient city. "The list of our honry citizens is worthy of the city. It bears the work of the world, but it is especially brillian with those of the great statesmen who have guide he affairs of the country." All that is well said and it does not detract from the worth of the com liment implied in this gift when the Lord Provest dds that Lord Resebery is also a near neighbor nd a good friend. The last time when I saw a ceremony of this kin

formed was when the City of London bestowe

ts franchise on General Grant. That was a solem

nity somewhat more stately than this. It was transacted in the Guild Hall, and a throng of distinguished persons assembled to witness it, and to addurable to the homage thus paid to a man then ingularly popular and honored among the English. Here in Edinburgh the matter passed in a simple var, but not less impressively. Instead of the greined ceiling and stained glass of the Guild Hall. ere was a plain large hall, once a theatre, now be home of the United Presbyterian Synod. There ere no Ministers of State, but there was an au oce of the people of Edinburgh'some 2,000 strong, ras essentially a tribute of popular esteem and ction. It is often to be noticed that the Scotch like to give a domestic character to their public den rations. They would not have been pleased if the hero of the day had presented, himself alone. They cheered Lady Rosebery, and Lady Leconfield, Lerd Rosebery's sister, came in for a share of the stasm from those who knew her. So far a alities were concerned, they were of a simple kind. The Lord Provest read an address. The Town Clerk read the record of the proceedings in Town Council. The burgess ticket, a sheet of vel m on which the official minutes were engrossed osed in a silver casket, was harded to Lord Rosebery, Lord Provost Harrison offering it with few well-chosen words. The new burgess received th thanks and with a speech; and at the end f the speech signed the burgess roll, which the Lord Provost described in rather alarming terms as a contract of service to Edinburgh, to Scotland and to the Empire. Upon which the audience cheered sgain, and the band played Auld Lang vne. I really cannot think of any other act or on which went to the perfecting of this on of a new citizen of Edinburgh. It derived, I suppose, a sanction and final authority from the of the sword and mace of the city, lying on a table in front of the Lord Provost. The Counplatform were in their red gowns, where were to be seen also some dignitaries of the University past and present, some local ers and personages of authority, an ladian Prince of Gondal, resplendent in jewelled garments heavy with gold, Professor Donaldson, the Hon. Boaverie Primrose and other members of Lord ebery's family, and Mr. Sam Ward.

It is pretty clear that this great audience of men and women has been brought together mainly by a desire to hear Lord Rosebery speak. In the mere business transacted there is, as you have seen, little to set a multitude in motion. But Lord Rosebery as the ear of Scotland. He lives near Edinburgh, but I don't know that he has a closer hold on Edin burgh than on Glasgow or on Dundee. This is the first considerable speech I have heard him make on tish soil, and the first thing one notices is the timate terms on which he stands with his hearers He takes that sort of liberty with them which implies mutual confidence ;-confidence on his part of not being misunderstood, and on their part that these sentences of sustained from will explain selves before the final period is reached; a they do. It is rare that one listens to an address, in which so much compact argument is mingled with so much easy bauter. The manner of the speaker is sympathetic; his tone less masterful than persua-sive, in which respect I fancy a change will some day come over it. At present the authority which Lord Rosebery possesses in valled under an attitude Lord Rosebery possesses is veiled under an attitude of something very like deference to his audience; belitting his age, perhaps.

The greater part of Lord Rosebery's speech was roted to the question of the need of a Minister for otland, and it may be assumed that the advancement of this scheme was one reason for making this tration at this particular moment. In ory, the demand of Scotland for a department charged with the execution of Scotch business has been conceded. A decision of the Cabinet has been taken, a bill for the creation of a Scottish Local overnment Board has been brought in, the Home tary has given an account of its provisions and the House of Commons has read the bill s first time. But there the matter hangs. The session is advanced, the crush of public business is enormous this like every other first-rate measure, will be opposed, and its chance of passing depends perhaps in part on the amount of enthusiasm for it in Scot

Do the people of Scotland care about the bill ! The London journal which applies itself to belit-tling things Scottish, says it is only a clique which cares about it. Lord Rosebery replies that if every ils of all the leading cities, if the trades counils, if the various public associations, if the entire Scottish press, and if the Faculty of Advocates, are all in the hands of a clique, then this contention is proved. It is pretty obvious they are not. I canslow him through the whole of the closely and speech in which he considered the broad ion of the relation of Scotland to England. seh of it was in answer to English criticisms on s project, and the answer is destructive of the tilcisms. But for an American audience it may wants one for the most practical of all reasons in, that she cannot otherwise get the most neces business of legislation and administration at-ed to. Lord Rosebery said truthfully and lly that the legislation for Scotland for many teast the legislation for Scotland for many least has, with some race exceptions, been con-nately to a single clause inserted in almost bill enacting that "this bill shall not extend sland." Scotland is excluded from laws passed ause laws which are applica

different system of law, different judges, a different magistracy, a different Church and Church government, a different system of local government, different education, and many other things funda-mental in their character all widely and totally unlike the institutions bearing a similar name which exist in England. Scotland, therefore, in theory is legislated for in separate bills. In fact, it is most difficult to pass a Scotch bill, and one main reason is that there is no Scotch Minister to take charge of Scotch bills. More than that, all the multifarious administrative business of Scotland comprised under the head of local government is committed to the care of an English Home Secretary, an omeer who has a more laborious post than perhaps any other Minister, and who has more than he can manage without counting Scotland at all. The Scotch are a business people, they want their business attended to on the spot and at the moment, they see it is not attended to, and that is why they demand a Minister for Scotland. It probable that this meeting and this speech of Lord Rosebery will rouse attention enough in England to secure the passage of the bill this session. It is pretty well admitted that the only question is one of time, and that if it does not pass this year it must pass at a future session. The London press, which manifests little enthusiasm for the measure may itself be cited as an illustration of the need for it. Journalism reflects pretty accurately the average temper of the House of Commons, and Scotland may well demand that her affairs shall be dealt with in a spirit of more seriousness and more knowledge than can be found in the London press G. W. S. with reference to Scottish affairs.

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN-M. DE LESSEPS -CHOLERA.

PARIS, Aug. 1.

The young Queen of Spain has in her brief a journ here been (I was going to say for a wonder very polite to M. Grevy and to the French official ander him with whom she came in contact. Why there is nothing wonderful in her change of manne I am going to explain. Human nature, as it was understood by Machiavelli, is at the bottom of Her Majesty's altered tone. The d'Orleans, to bring round the Count and Counters of Chambord t adopt formally the Count de Paris, are ready to make a bargain which would be advantageous t Carlos in Spain and injurious to Alfonso. actual King of that country leans only on the offi cials and a small portion of the nobility. He is opuntry aristocracy and the Republicans, who are really very numerous in the towns and form the élite of Spanish intelligence. On the occasion of the marriage fêtes of the Infanta Paz, the Court of Madrid was nothing less than insolent to th French Ambassador and Ambassadress, Baron and Baroness des Micheles. Since the Count of Paris went to Frohsdorf it has changed its tune.

The Queen thanked M. Grevy almost effusively when he paid her a visit for having placed his bo in the Théâtre Français at her disposal. She had heard he was fond of shooting and told him that the preserves of the Royal domain of El Pardo were richly stocked with game. It would give her an the King much pleasure to ses him there. A jour ney from Paris into the centre of Spain had becom expeditious and safe. To mark her new-fledge sympathy with this country the Spanish Queen nade au excursion to Versuilles, where the House of Bourbon had reached the apogee of its greatness She went there in an open travelling carriage of the Spanish Ambassador, drawn by four stout gray horses and driven by postillions in showy uni forms. The harnesses were covered with little bells and showy tassels. As Versailles is so large Her Majesty was obliged to hurry through it. She went also to see the "Demoiselles de St. Cyr played at the Français. During her previous visite to this capital the Orleans Princes and Princesses were forward in demonstrations of amity. This time they completely hung back. Not even the Due de Montpensier, who is uncle-in-law to Don Alfonso, showed himself.

In the course of the week I called on M. de Lessep to ask him for some photographs of himself and hi little family bearing his sutograph. I wanted one set for my own albom and another for an English M. P., a near relation of Mr. Bright. M. de lesseps at once granted my request. He wrote on the corner of the necture in which he and seven of his young people are represented in a lightly hung cart, drawn by a robust cob. "Une partie de ma familie. Ferdinand Lesseps." The handwriting is line, flowing and distinct. I observed that he wrote without glasses. The last time he did so in my presence, about three weeks ago, the hand was my presence, about three weeks ago, the hand was my presence, about three weeks ago, the hand was my presence. wrote without glasses. The last time he had was my presence, about three weeks ago, the hand was unsteady and the words it traced a scrawi. On my observing the difference he said that his mind was now tree from the frespensibility that weighed more it when he was engaged in negotiating the convention from which he the other day released Mr. Gladstone. None of the holders of Sucz shares could henceforth biame him. He had done all that it was humanly possible for him to de, and disregarded no dictate of prudence. M. de Lesseps was of opinion that Italy and other great Powers would not like to see English influence firmly rooted in Egypt. But he was afraid that diplomatic saill was not a quality of French political men, and that they would not avail themselves of the lealousy with which England was viewed by rival States. The formation of an internal sea in the Desert of Tunis was a question of high military importance. But Commander Roudaire could not get any Minister to take it up, for even to give him an attentive hearing when he went to explain his project to members of the Government. M. de Lesseps was obliged to take the affair in hand and submit it to M. Jules Ferry. I think M. de Lesseps is afraid the course taken by England in regard to the Ishmus of Suez will have a had reflex action, through the United States, on the Ishmus of Panama. On Tuesday evening he went to the opera with his two elder boys. Between the acts translated reports were brought to him of the dehate on Sir Stafford Northcore's motion, in the House of Commens.

Mattieu and Ismail de Lesseps are remarkably fine boys. They go to the school of St. Ignatius in the Rue de Madrid, from which the Jesuits were expelled two years ago, and which is now conducted by members of the secular ciergy. The two youtts dress in white flannel made up in the bloose and knickerbocker form, and girdled with a leather belt.

The cholers panic is subslding. I have noticed

and knickerbocker form, and girdled with a leather beit.

The cholers panic is subsiding. I have noticed that it was most violent in the English quarter. Patertamilias and the British matron tremble almost at their own shadows. Their callow officers are usually so numerous that a small, unch more a great, disaster would beat them utterly down. Whenever there seems to be a probability of revolutionary ementes the English fly from Paris. To many minds there is no more delightful stimulant than an outburst of popular indignation in the streets of the French capital. It human existence is to be measured by intensity of emotion, I shound say that I lived more in the interval between the declaration of war on Germany and the investment of Paris than in all the other years of my life. Never shall I forget the "spirit-slirring impressions of the Fourth of September.

The French doctors do not think Paris is in a state for resisting a cholera invasion. The sewers are bad, but the houses are worse. Courts are now only dry wells, on which kitchen windows open. Beneath them are arched-in tanks into which the latrines of the different stories flow, and above them ventilation pipes through which the gases of these receptacles occape. The air of the vestibules is correpted by porters lodges. Vulpin trusts to cholera being kept at a distance by quarantine regulations, and Doctor Burg to the wearing of sheets of copper on the stomach and abdomen. He practises what he preaches. Yesterday I received a visit from this light of science. He assured me that the front of his flannel vest had a copper lining.

A FINAL RESTING-PLACE FOR PENN

COTTAGE.

After undergoing a varied experience in Letitia-at, during the past 200 years, the old dwelling of william Penn has found a quiet, beautiful and permanent resting-place. During the Bi-Centennial celebration last fail, attention was called to the fact that the house of the founder of Pennsylvania would be lost in the march of modern improvement and leave no trace behind. Thereupon the Historical Society of Pennsylvania took up the matter and made an offer of \$1.500 for the building, which was accepted. In May last the nouse was torn down and each briek, ratter, flooring—nil, in fact, but the root, were carried to West Fairmount Park. In a grove of magnificent old trace, about one hundred yards from Girard-avenue bridge, it now stands complete, briek upon brick, as when accupied by the great proprieter of Pennsylvania.

All of the materials used in its construction were brought from England. It has a frontage of twenty feet, and a depth of thirty. In entering a visitor finds himself in a square room with four windows. To the left is the old fire-place, and on the right a winding stair to the ascend story. The other room on the first floor was used as the kitchen. The old house had board flooring, but has reconstructed coment takes the place of wood in the first floor was used as the kitchen. The old house had board flooring, but has reconstructed coment takes the place of wood in the first floor was used as the kitchen. The old house had board flooring, but has reconstructed cement takes the place of wood in the first floor was used as the kitchen. The old house had board flooring, but has reconstructed cement takes the place of wood in the first floor was used as the kitchen. The old house had board flooring, but has reconstructed cement takes the place of wood in the first floor was used as the kitchen. The old house had board flooring, but he even of which will be placed on the sound flooring to inchest. These of the old manicipleces have been precoved, two of which will be placed on the sound flooring the can

he parlor. The old wardrobe used by William Pe be put into the second story front room, in its sition. The third floor, or garret, as it was nesists of but one room. In it are three plain ormer window. Each room is furnished with

the material could not be used in the reconstruction, they have been reproduced by new. The stone at back door is the identical one placed there 200 years a Most of the lumber is remarkably well preserved, stair upright, twenty feet long, of yellow pine, is as son as when first put in. The bricks, which are much hea fer than those made at the present time, show no trace the storms and exposure of the past two centuries. Re hunters have made large offers for nunced bearies to tunto walking sticks and the like, but the Historical Sciety has so far preserved all waste material. The ce to the society for the removal and reconstruction we reach about \$5,000. It is said that an effort will be made in collect all relies of the Penn family and deposit the to this house. A fence will be erected about the building the the following beautiful by planting flowers. The souse will be under the control of the Park Commissioners.

DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE OSTRICH FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL LE DUC. THE LATE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE VISITS THE HOME OF A NEW INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have thought that an account of a visit to the estrich farm near Ausheim, Cal., might interest your readers and give some information that would be useful. My attention was called to the profit as well as practicability of estrich breeding in this country some years ago by a young gentleman fresh from college, who has since taken orders in the Episcopalian Church, and who prepared for me a statement of the case as it then stood, showing conclusively enough to warrant the ex-periment that an industry of importance might easily be built up in various parts of the United States. Having therefore recommended the business and tried without avail to have the General Government do something to promote ostrich raising, it may be understood that I felt nterest enough in the ostrich to go out of my way visit him in his new home near Anaheim, Cal.

Leaving Los Angeles on the 10 a. m. train, I arrived at Anaheim at 11:30, having passed through a flat, well cultivated country largely planted to citrus fruits and vines. Noticeable among the many new improvements is the very large new vineyard of Mr. Nadeau, who has three thousand acres newly planted to vines mostly, and who has shown his faith in the old Missien variety by putting out most of his cuttings of this kind. Ana-neim is one of the oldest of American agricultural coloties in Southern California, and was founded in the year 1854 by a colony of naturalized Germans from San F cisco. The town has water rights for 1,150 acres, and is laid out in twenty-acre lots-all in the highest state cultivation. Here I left the rail and bired a carriage -a four spring gypsy-top wagon-which gives tree chance for observation and shade from the sun. No rain seed be gnarded against, for none will fall until next October, or November. The cold wind from the Pacific Ocean is here, twenty miles inlind, pleasant and exillarating, and blows steadily from the west by north every day; and now it tempers the heat of the sun as we drive westward over a level plain of light soil well adapted to the growth of small grains and the delight of alfalfa, the roots of which will flud water if there is any within fifteen or twenty feet in such soil. Water of good quality is obtained in moderate quantity at a depth o rom four to twelve feet, and flowing wells are obtaine at a depth of sixty feet. The farms are generally small, and the division lines and roadsides are planted with sucalyptus and poplar and the beautiful Monterey exprus

and graceful pepper trees.

As I drive toward the new unpainted buildings in vie half-mile away I see signboards with notice that all dogs found on these premises will be shot. And this emphatic notice is strictly enforced, much to the surprise of couffding sight-seeing people who have not yet lear that the notice means death to any and all dogs which may come within rauge of the shot-gan or pistel of the guardians of the precious feathered bipeds. Only short time before a dog was shot at the side of his bucolle master, who could not comprehend the necessity of guarding the breeding-birds from the sight of any animal of the dog kind. As I approach the house of any animal of the dog kind. As I approach the hous I see that it is one of the San Francisco "ready mades, built of redwood. Ordered by teiggraph from San Francisco, it was shipped by rail and set up ready to occupancy within four days from the giving of the order It is a unique and tasteful rectangular structure one story high; shingle roof with gables; a pored along the entire front; ornamental brackets and cornice; a pass age-way six feet wide through the centre; two room on each side, each twelve feet square; and the whose building set up on the ground cost \$400! One room to used for radiption-room, one for sleeping, one for kitchet and one for the incubator and egg-room. On the worddone in this room depends the success of the estrick farm.

A broad shelf on one side exitalus about fifty estrici eggs and any number of eggs of the brown Leghern cken. The tuenbator has been used for hatching these eggs prior to trusting the more valuable ostrich eggs to its maternal care. These ostrich eggs are a wonder to grance. Sixteen eggs have been put in the inup to the time of this visit, June 29, and the remaining

up to the time of this visit, June 29, and the remaining eggs, and what more may come, will wait for the Haistean ostrich incubator, which has made a favorable reputation in Cape Colony in the specialty of hatching ostrich eggs, and which is daily expected.

There sixteen eggs were placed in the incubator on May 14, 15 and 16, and their period of incubation has nearly passed, for the chickens are moving in their shells ready for advent into California life. One came as meant courrier yeaterlay, and to day is a beauty of its kind. He is covered with specked brown downy feathers except on the head and neck and legs; he is as wild, shy and active as the young antesiops fawn, and, only a day old, is as large as a fini-grown Leghorn ken. Uncasy and residess, in constant motion, and with inquiring eyes, he no doubt waits impatiently the companious who are to join him in his feather-producing career.

Preparatory to any neurishing food, he had placed be Preparatory to any neurishing food, he had placed before him when about twenty-four hours old a tray of small gravel stones and emulated are abelle; subsequent to this tonic, he had a mandful of chopped alfalfa. This lays the foundation for a meal of cracked corn and water, and when this has been eater the bird is considered on the straight road to distinction as the first ostrich hatched in America. The bird will no doubt conduct binaself or herself as the case may be for the sex is not distinguishable for some months in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed and enforced here for the successful promotion of the bonor and profit properly due the enterprising gentlemen who have initiated this new industry.

Leaving the front door looking east I turned to the south, and before no is an inclosure of four acres in L form, made by a post and beard fence only four and a half fent high. But this fence is made of three good sound inch-thick, tweive inches wide redwood boards well nailed on. A kick from an irritated estrich would break an ordinary fence board in splinters. These parallelograms making the L are divided into twelve paddocks in which the stock of twenty-one ostriches, eleven hens and ten cocks, are placed. Each paddock contains a pair of birds, one having two hens and one contains a pair of birds, one having two hens and one cock. The paddocks are bare and sandy, but surround ing the breeding grounds is an excellent growth of aifairs, turcips, cabbayes, onions, make and beets all of which have been planted and grown since March 25, and are on time for the voracious chickens which are expected to raily round their exemplary parents in an ail-summer campatgn against the fifty-four acres of green food provided for them.

In close proximity to the paddocks is an artesian well 300 feet deep, which discharges four feet above surface in this "locality from two to three lundred acree of land planted to ordinary crops and with the average rainfail. The entire farm is a mile square, or 640 acres, and is a level plain.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

It may be as well to remind you that these are the os-triches the arrival of which in New York last November attracted so much attention, and which Dr. Protheros of Bucnos Ayres, and Dr. C. J. Sketchley, both former) of the Transvani, Africa, brought to this country with the hope of forming a stock company to engage in the business of breeding fewls and raising feathers. A company was formed at once in San Francisco with a paid up capital of \$30,000, Drs. Protacros and Sketchley retaining an interest, and Dr. Sketchley giving the benefit of his experience as superintendent of the larm for the present.

of his experience as superintendent of the farm for inpresent.

This epierprise may be fairly pronounced a success, for the company has more orders
for birds than it can premise to fill this season, and at
its own prices, which are \$100 to \$120 for a healthy
chick four months old. These chickens will yield theifirst feathers when eight months old, which pickin
ahould bring at present market prices from \$7 to \$10
The next picking, eight months after the first, should
bring from \$40 to \$50, and in two years the bird, if wel
cared for, is expected to be in full plumage, and to yield
annually \$200 worth of feathers. Ostriches breed whet
four years old, and from a pair is expected an averagof fitty healthy chickens every year for twenty years.

San Dieno, Cal., July 28, 1883.

San Diego, Cal., July 28, 1883.

PROSPERITY AT EL PASO.

RAILROAD BUILDING-NOTES OF BUSINESS AND TRAVEL

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. EL Paso, Texas, Aug. 2.-Work will soon begin on the proposed road from this city to Guaymas, so it was reported in railroad circles yesterday. The present shipping point is Benson, 250 miles west of this city, a rather circuitous route for the Eastern traveller to reach Guaymas. Work will also be prosecuted on

are half correct; and there seems to be no talk in this progressive section except about coming railroads. The Mexican Central now extends to St. Rosalia, twenty miles below Chihuahua, 240 miles from El Paso, tracklaying is advancing at the rate of three miles a day the grading is easy, and it is calculated that the ros

will be finished by next May.

There is a great deal of travel into Mexico from the ast, west, north and south. Even tourists make a detour to that quaint old city, Chibuahua, no one consider ing his Western trip complete until he has seen the church and adobe walls of the descendants of Monte-zuma. Notwithstanding that traveiling is almost uncarable in this sunset country, a large number of the Eastern "knights," on route for San Francisco, come the Southern way. They stay a day or 'two in this " frontier town," now the centre of a great railroad system, and cross over to the Mexican side to view the ruins of ancient Paso Dei Norte, and to get a glimpse of a people who, like their buildings, are decaying.

A street car runs over into Mexico, single fare 10 cents. Just before the car crosses the bridge it is boarded by a custom-house officer, who merely looks at each passenger and with a half nod steps off and the car proceeds. Packages are scarched, but the petty snugglers carry articles in their pockets and otherwise concealed about their persons. Sometimes a man will cross over with a new suit of clothes and return dressed in miserable, worn-out Mexican garb. He has sold his new suit. Women conceal goods to better advantage. Several of these artiful dodgers make from \$20 to \$30 a day. A peculiarity of the street cars is a cash-box at each end. Naturally a newspaper man would want to know if business was so prosperous as to demand two boxes. The conductor stated that one hox was used for the fare in going over, and the other in returning. As the fare is the same each way, the object is not very clear yet. I am informed by an intelligent man just from the Mexican front that a narrow-gauge tracaway down there sharged him a certain price for going to a place and increased it on returning, explaining that the return was longer—being up grade. But it is a positive fact that the postage on letters between two cities in Mexico is 20 cents, while the postage on a letter from an American city to any place in Mexico is only 5 cents. A saving of 20 cents on each epistic could be made by Mexican letter writers by sending letters out of their the car crosses the bridge i American city to any mace in Mace in Net to it so you as a saving of 20 cents on each epistic could be made by Mexican letter-writers by sending letters out of their country to be malled.

El Paso is just now enjoying what is called in the W-st "a boom." Building is unusually lively and it is predicted that in two years the population will increase from 4,000 to 10,000.

HOW BARNEM DID NOT GET A WHITE ELEPHANT.

THE ONLY GREATEST SHOWMAN'S STORY OF HIS OWN FAILURE.

BLOCK ISLAND, Aug. 7.—Se many contradic tory stories have been in circulation regarding Barnum's attempt to transport a white elephant to this country that I determined to obtain a statement from the great showman himself expressly for THE TRIBUNE. It will be noticed that the veteran's story is characteristic, it has been confirmed by papers and notes shown to the writer.

As no one had ever been able to obtain possession one of these sucred creatures, Mr. Barnum and his partners determined to get one if possible by the aid of diplomacy and an unlimited expenditure of money. Mr. John H. Halderman, Minister Resident from the United States, was appealed to for assistance, and through him J. B. Gaylord, Mr. Barnum's representative, obtained an audience with the King of Siam, who in turn intre duced him to the counsellors called the "Aged Uncles. They spurged the idea of parting with one of their idea and asked in turn what the American people would think should they ask for the tomb of Washington to exhibit in a flamese circus. Nothing daunted, Mr. Gay lord entered privately into regotiations with a couple of speculators who knew of a white and a spotted elephan which night be obtained with the aid of two mercenary priests. He thereupon cabled from Singapores: "What shall I offer for two such elephants!" The answer was sent: "Anything that will buy them delivered in British territory." By means of 7arious manipulations the agent was able to cable the latter part of March of this year: "Elephants all right at Maulmain, Burman." This was followed soon afterward by a cable dispatch from an English lawyer saying that Gaylord had been arrested for stealing sacred elephants. But after nine days Gaylord was acquitted and the elephants were gotten safely to Singapore and on board a ship bound for San Francisco, where, had nothing afverse happensd, they would have arrived July 1.

This information was all sent by cable to Mr. Barnum, and it seemed certain that America would at last see a white elephant. The next day, however, news was received that the elephant (it should have read elephants was dead. The King and "Aged Uncles" had, as a last resort, to prevent the ascred animais leaving the country, sent emissaries on board the ship who poisoued both beasts. At that point the outlay had been more than \$130,000.

Mr. Barnum says, nevertheless, that the American which might be obtained with the aid of two mercenary

hoth beasts. At that point the outag are seen than \$136,000.

Mr. Barnum says, nevertheless, that the American public shall yet see a zenuthue sacred white elophaat, and Mr. Gaylord has already returned for that purpose.

NATURAL GAS DEPOSITS.

THEIR LOCATION, EXTENT, AND VALUE, TALK WITH ASA P. WILSON OF PITTSBURG-NATURAL GAS FOR PUEL AND LIGHT.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 7 .- Asa P. Wilson, a geologist who has devoted most of his attention, for several years past, to the development of the oil and gas territory of the country, is new a resident of this city, making his hendquarters at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Wilson is also a practical operator, baving drilled many wells. As he is an enthusiast on the subject, and has accumulated no bout the extent, utility, &c., of the gas deposits

America scarcely needs demonstration. The large gas deposits, he says, will be found within a limited territory, but the supply is comparatively inex-haustible. This territory may be bounded by taking Western Warren County, Pennsylvania, as a pivotal point. A line drawn from there in a northeast direction to Lake Ontario, and southwest from the same starting point to Rochester, Penn., near Pittsburg, through Wheeling, W.Va., Marietta Ohio, Parkersburg, W.Va. (the centre of the great Appaichian coal basin), to Roane County, W. Va., will constitute the northwest side of the basin, and a similar line drawn about eighty miles east will constitute the eastern boundary of all the territory in which large gas deposits may be expected in New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohlo. A continuation of the belt, but narrowed, through Kentucky, Tennessee and into Arkansas, should also turnish liberal gas deposits. Sections of Wisconsin, In diana and filinois are also likely to furnish gas deposits. The points where the largost flows of gas are likely to be found within this territory, said Mr. Wilson, are flut ler, Armstrong, Westmoreland, Greene and Washington Counties, 'Penn.; Ohio, Brooke, Marshall, Wetzel and Monongalia Counties, W. Va., and Belmont County, Ohlo. "I tell you, sir," said Mr. Wilson, "that the immense quantities of gas to be found in these counties will make them eventually the centre of manufacturing industries in this country, especially in iron and glass. For I believe the flow of gas will be of as great duration as the laws under which

it was made."
"But, Mr. Wilson," said I, "if the supply is so and inexhaustible will it not be possible successfully and profitably to use it at more distant points ?" "It could be taken anywhere," replied Mr. Wilson and it would cost only the pipe-laying. It would flow Haelf. From the McGugan gas well in Washington County, Penu., a four-inch pipe laid to Washington, D. C., would deliver 500,000 cable feet per hour, with the pressure from the well alone. Have you any idea how normous the pressure is at the well? No: well, it is about 500 pounds to the square inch. And then there is no the gas. It is tight and dry, composed

principally of hydrogen, contains no silicon or sulphur and burns with a white, brilliant light. Yes, sir, I be-lieve cities could be profitably lighted with it; indeed, at a much lower rate than can be done by man-ufactured gas. But it will not be used for that purpose because it is too valuable for other uses." "Then you think the existing gas companies need not

be frightened t" "Oh, I dont know about that. When twenty-o charters for light and fuel companies were granted in the Allegaeny County courts only a few days ago, and when exi ting rival companies just getting ready for when exi ting rival companies just getting ready for work are already lighting each other vicorously over disputed territory, and all these companies are to use natural gas in this city alone, I don't know but what the old gas companies might be frightened a little. But I haven't heard yet that they are. The fact is, these light and fuel companies will furnish much more fuel than light. It is only becoming known now that natural gas is the best fuel in the world for manufacturing glass and fron. By the use of this natural gas for fuel, it will be only a short time before an iron rail, fully as good—well no: I'll say nearly as strong—as a Bessemer steel rail will be made. And look what a revolution it is producing in the manufacture of glass. Good plate glass was never made in this country until Mr. J. B. Ford, the father of the plate glass industry in this country, conceived the idea of using natural gas. He was led to its use on the score of concempt at first, in order to compete with the cheap table of Europe: but now he has found that it is not only the cheapest but the best possible fuel for the purpose. The immense works at Creighton station of the New-York limmense works at Creighton station of the New-York City Plate Glass Company (eighteen miles from Pitteburg) not only turn out cheaper glass than can be imported, but it is rapidly becoming superior to imported glass. The gas makes the glass softer, purer, more easily ground and more are beginning to realise this now, and will be driven to use natural gas whether they want to or not, and the many glass manufacturers are beginning to realise this now, and will be driven to use natural gas whether they want to or not, and the many glass manufactories in Pittsburg, will be the first large patrons of these new light and fuel companies. The iron mills will next have to be served, and so the gas companies are not seared much yet. Still the lighting of cities by natural gas may come."

Mr. Wilson and he understood that several companies work are already fighting each other vicorously over

mr. willou said he understood that seve have already been formed, or are now bell engage in the business of furnishing natu-larger cities which do not lie at too gre from the gas beit. In one of these compan-

New-York City for an objective point, James G. B is said to be inreely interested. Some Canadian espitate are also in this venture. Mr. Wilson is not as however, of what progress has been made by the

FALL RIVER.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES OF A GREAT MILL-

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. FALL RIVER, Aug. 10 .- Looking on a map one foots up the activities and resources of a State tions. Unconsciously I have come to measure the activity of cities in a somewhat similar way; only I study the telegraph wires instead of the iron tracks. The circulation of the body politic in Boston is yet normal and tranquil. The private wire has not yet found its way into the houses of havings was and you may not any nto the houses of business men, and you may en scores of public rooms where business men may be me without hearing the incessant chatter of the "ticke Looking overhead at the intersections of the business streets, the wires weave a widely meshed web. No where is the sunlight swamped through thousar wires as in lower Broadway. Wall, New and Broad sts. The fever and congestive stages do not, as yet, flurry the

pulses of the Bostonians.

The Old Colony corporation apreads like an octoover all southeastern Massachusetts, only it do apparently exhaust the territory it has conquered. With Fall River, at the mouth of the Taunton River, for its initial point, its great lives of steamboats and pr take up and carry forward its traffic to New-Yo lines of this corporation feel their way inland until they have reached every nook and corner of the peninsular region. A branch runs down to Newport, where part of the steamboats find a terminus. Another branch taps New-Bedford ; another leading branch makes the great sweep of the entire peninsula and stops at Provincet and Cape Cod at the ocean ; and all these bave the objective point in Boston. Yet another branch pushes boldly out towards the northwest, flanking Boston and tapping a long line of bustling towns alive with factories and shops until it pulls up at Fitchburg, sending venting Boston, and allly coaxing away the merch that would naturally pass through Boston hauds.

Possibly there is not a neater exemplification of corration web-spinning, on a small scale, to be found in United States. This corporation is built upon cap and names that make a large figure in New-York, Bos and Fall River. Its enterprise seems perennial, and everybody knows that its Sound steamers have for a generation been among the stanchest, safest and prudently officered on inland waters. Very like, this plethoric monopoly finds good dividends in this policy of CITY AND PEOPLE.

This city covers a bold, dome-like elevation, rising out of Mount Hope Bay, which is an eastern branch of Narragansett. Opposite lies the gentle swell in the transige andscape called Mount Hope, home of King Philip he Namponoys. Fall River rests on an immeasure boulder of granite formation, or primitive rock. Never was there a more inhospitable foothold for city growth. At last a thin coating of soil skims the rock-bed. They blast out a trough in it for the water and gas pipes a shallow cellars. Rock obstructs everything, and of a singgish, impenetrable obstinate sort, so that blasting calls for the maximum of powder and Paddy, and the minimum of cubic feet. In 1860 the population h barrly reached 15,000. A single creek from the lake on the plateau eastward found its way a ross the town making a headlong plunge into the bay near the present steamboat landing. Along this fall—hence Fall River series of factories planted themselves, scaling the ascen-like steps, almost joining hands; perhaps there were a

Now the population exceeds 52,000, and there are mare than fifty-two cotton mills, representing an active capital of more than \$17,000,000. Much of this is owned elsewhere. Some of them are stock corporations shares in small amounts to invite investments from thritty operators and tradespeople. Besides, the prin works are the most extensive in America and the old iron loops are on a very extended scale. For many years Fall River has largely distanced Lowell in its nu er of spindles. But in all other particulars the contras favors the latter city. Its operators have please nomes, with orderly and attractive boarding the unmarried under the best management. There are no strikes, save at very long intervals, and the tone of tory-operative life is healthy and hopeful. In Fall R tory-operative life is healthy and hopeful. In Fall I there is discomfort and squalor. The houses for w people are hideous. The most desirable workers shunt so the drift, scala wags and the malcontents from all query find their way here and accept what they can get; of the severest overseers and met accept what they can get; of the severest overseers and met accept what they can get; of the severest overseers and met accept unnuly a so direction which lengthens time and pluches wages unerry convenient pretext, under a competitive despensive the shallow of a fraction. Strikers are always "on to the Euclish solmers knowledge." which does not scrupe to reduce the cast of product the shadow of a fraction. Strikers are always "on to the English spinners know all about them. The grievies never wanting on the part of the owners. The optives are wretched, uncomfor able, and, of course, it ble. So the first spark kindles and flows and everyther.

ble. So the first spars accoon of about 12,000 Can suffers loss.

It is curious to observe a colony of about 12,000 Can dians gradually gathered here for mill work. They has actitled together; compatitots under the shrewd direct of their far-seeding priests have built stores, shops, hous and roomy churches, and they constitute an important element in the population, at once thrifty, orderly as the state of the state o

FEATURES OF LATER GROWTH.

Only a few years ago a series of startling defalcations—some few of which reached the courts—in mill and bank properties, and reaching about \$2,000,000 in vo ume, struck the business interests with something worse than a panie. Trade and production staggered, the suffering was deep and widely spread among the opera-

une, struck the business interests with something worse than a panie. Trade and production staggered, the suffering was deep and widely spread among the operatives and tradespeople holders of mill stock. Shares went down to \$2 that now command \$150. Three of the treacherous officials were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment; one made his escape to Canada. All moved in the best social and religious circles. Three or four families represented old Fall River—the Durfees, Braytons, Bordens and Chases. Sometimes they were spoken of as the Royal families. All sequired and nursed large fortunes. But the influx of outside capital and the enormous multiplication of new mills and corporations brought about their abdication, and now the people' have taken up the reins laid down by the late oligarchy.

Half a dozen beautiful buildings have sprung up here and there out of the universal ugliness. The new Custom House and Post Office, recently completed, is particularly fine. There is a bold, handsome block called the Music Hall, or Academy; and on Hock-st., which outlines the heights and commands both city and landscape toward Providence, the Episcopal and Congregational churches would any where be regarded with interaction churches would any where be regarded with interaction churches would any where be regarded with interaction churches would any shere be regarded with interaction churches would any shere be regarded with interaction churches would any where to repart the most approved plans. The city has purchased and partly improved a finely situated park of about seventy acres in a central position and locking out on the exquisite scenery I have mentioned, which finds a horizon over blending lines of land and sea in the far north. Fall River, with a radius of some fifteen miles, centres Providence with its more than 150,000 thrifty people, Taunton with its important machine and metal works, New-Bedford and Newport. To the north and eastjactories are nestled and grouped in every possible nook and gleen, producing aim

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE IN MINIATURE

The Executive Committee of the Bartholdi statue have received from France a terra-cotts statuetta of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, made by Bartholdi himself and presented to M. Glaenzer, who was particularly active in obtaining subscriptions in France. M. Glacozer has had the generosity to send this France. M. Glacozer has had the generosity to send this valuable memento of his cooncection with so great a matter to the Executive Committee of America. It is about three and a half feet in height, and was made in 1875. It shows well the grand nobility of the face, and the majestic pose of the upreared arm, which is full of force and vitality. There are faults in the drapery of the model which the sculptor has corrected in the bronze, so far as can be judged by the drawings that have come to hand. The indications of the breasts are far too high in this clay model, and are not on a line with each other. Of course the action of the upraised with each other. Of course the action of the upral arm would have the effect of raising one somewhat, arm would have the effect of raising one somewhat, but not by any means to a degree so great as represented here. This also has been altered. The shoulders, which in this terra-cotta statuette are insignificant and have obviously been sacrificed to the crossed drapery in one instance, and to the imposing attitude of the arm in the other, have now in the bronze seen given greater importance. And with these corrections the colosus has not lost the immense force and dignity of the head and the noble simplicity of the neck that suggest not a little an antique Cybels. The Executive Committee will place this statuette on view at their office, No. 171 Broadway.

CAMPING IN CALIFORNIA.

VIII

KILLING AND COOKING. woodman, hat Speak! I like Herne the

PROMA STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE. |
MOUNT PINOS, July 15.
Durer and the doctor and Harvey no longer go
hunting as they did in the salad days of our expedition, keeping cold vigils on the tops of mountains to be ready for game at the dawn-like Rip Van Winkle, who excused himself to Gretchen for staywinkle, who excused minister to direction ing out all night "because he wanted to get up early in the morning." When they planned a foray the other day, they fortified themselves by a good night's sleep, rose at 4, cooked a hearty br fast, caught their horses, and rode away before rest of us were awake. They kept to the beyond the tramping grounds of the sheep, then crossed to the north ade of the mount where there are springs far down the slope to which the deer go for water. When the descent dangerous they left their horses and contin hunt on foot.

They took different directions. Harvey followed a deer for a long distance, seeing it three times never getting a fair shot. Durer, who had thou never getting a fair shot. Durer, who had thought-fully bestowed his pistol upon the doctor for this occasion, and armed himself with a rife, had clambered down a thousand feet or so when he espied a doe lying in the shade of a tree at a dis-tance of about a hundred yards. Now, Durer had never shot a deer, and his first impulse was to call Harvey. His second and wiser thought was to attend to the matter himself. As the creature bounded up he fired, and shot her through just be hind the shoulder. A second shot struck her in the hind the shoulder. A second shot struck her in the leg; but the first was enough; she dropped after two or three springs. The other men were a good way off, but they heard the reports. "Doctor," and Harvey; "he's got that fellow, sure." And so it happened that while Durer was contemplating his prize, and wondering how he should get it up the mountain, the imperturbable and soft Harvey stepped upon the scene as fresh and quie as if he had not just scrambled over some miles o rock and forest. He put the deer on his back an walked up the mountain, and Durer succeeded in bringing a horse part way down to meet him was high noen when the hunters returned, heard Durer's jödel in the distance, and he gall into camp all radiant, with his first door tied be hind his saddle and his new hunting-knife honor ably beamsared. We lunched sumptuously on veni son's liver fried with bacon, and listened to the ad ventures of the morning over a dessert of stewed prunes, until the doctor warned us that "it was m-prune-dent to eat so many." Venison is plenty in our camp now that we send haunc things to our acquaintances in the Ojai Valley.

Our water-cans answer quite well for getting the daily supply from the spring in the gien, butby going dirty—we do not always succeed in limit-ing our consumption to twenty gallons, and about every other day Harvey has to make two journeys. To catch a horse and bring a load of water about two hours, and makes a serious inros a busy man's time. "This here water busin marked Soper the night before he left us, tike miking a cow; when you once begin, it's gos to go on as regular as a clock. Now, you suppose Mr. Harvey goes out and shoots a venison, and it delays him maybe half an hour; well, it comes along evening and the water's got to be brought is whether the venison's brought in or not. Oh, I tell you I don't like to run no ways short of water; 19 makes you feel mighty uncomfortable." This is especially the case in a place like the top of Mount Pinos, where the soil is fine dust, and the frequent fires have left everywhere a deposit of powd charcoal. Harvey calls it the dirtiest ever saw.

I believe I remarked in my last letter that on the ummit of Mount Pinos a gentle sea-breeze every day from the southwest. As The Daily Blatherckite says, when it is forced to confess that it has falsely accused a man of robbing a bank, "this statement appears to have been premature." One morning, the night wind which comes from the north forgot to stop as usual at sunrise. continuously, with increasing velocity, for three days and nights. Food, clothes, eyes, nostrils, mouth, skin, were filled with black dust. The water would not boil, the bacon would not fry, and Ah Hing flung saucepans about declaring that Mount Pinos was "no good." Camp fires would not warm us, and on the third evening we went to bed for helter before it was dark. The dinner-table reminded us of a storm at sea, for nothing could be kept on it. With much labor we built on ward side of the dining-place a thick, high screen done the wind stopped, and the day turned sultry. But we have always the satisfaction of feeling that whatever little annoyance weather may cause us on the mountain, it is a great deal worse down

Hing, take most Chinese servants in California. is fickle, and I think he grows tired of camping; now that he cannot fish and that pigeons and quails are scarce. His temper is that of achild, but we should be sorry to lose a cook who has given us so many of the best dinners we have had in California. Anybody who has travelled much in the southern part of this State will hold a well-cooked meal at its full value. I often think of a pulmonary traveller who accosted me on a steamboat and gave me an account of his experience at a certain well-known town which I will not name. I am sure that many an invalid traveller must have felt as he did. "I tell you, sir," said he, "that hotel is just about the worst hotel in California; and I guess I know, for I found out what kind of stuff the landlord was buying. He gives his boarders the worse he can, and gets out of them the last cent they will pay. But there's a lady keeps a restaurant in the town—she and her husband does, I reckon they are about fifty years old, each of 'em—and she knows me, and the other day I got the best dinner there I ever ate. She sent out and got me a PORTER HOUSE STEAK." He delivered these impressive words very slowly, and as his eyes opened wide the moisture gathered in them as if savory odors from the gridiron once more troubled the founts of feelthe griding once more troubled the founts of cesting—"a_iP-o-r-t-e-r H-o-u-s-e S-t-e-a-k; and I had apple-sauce, and tea! I tell you, a man couldn't wish for a better dinner. When I got through I asked her how much it was, and she said thirtyfive cents. I had half a dollar in my pocket, and I just took it out and told her to keep the whole of it, for the dinner was worth it. Why, the raw meat must have cost her twenty-five cents, let alone the cooking. She don't generally charge but twenty-five cents for a meal, this lady don't; says she can't on account of the competition. But you see this dinner was something extra."

J. R. G. H.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON STATEN ISLAND.

The approach of the bi-centennial celebration of the establishment of Richmond County is bringing to light much interesting history of bration of the establishment of Richmond County is bringing to light much interesting history of Staten Island not heretofore generally known. Investigations during the past week have shown that the first "still house" in America was erected on Staten Island in 1640 and was conducted by William Hendrickson. It was owned by Director Kieft, of New-Netherland, who, at about this time began the manufacture of buckshin on the island. Another interesting note is that in September, 1640, the Director and Council caused to be erected at the Narrows a flag-staff on which a flag year placed whenever an incoming ship was signed. This signal conveyed the news to New-Amsterdam, and was the first marine telegraph in New-York harbor. The first dwelling-house on the Island, it is said, was built on the New-Brighton heights, known as Fort Hill, the bricks having been imported from Holland. It is probable that this was the ported from Holland. It is probable that the was the ported from Holland. It is probable that the was the lied on the holds on the consense was evidently well-placed. For its lides, and the consense was evidently well-placed. For its linear, and its considered was evidently well-placed. For its linear, and its consense of the Indian outbreak house and its consense was evidently well-placed. For its linear, and is the first excitement of the Waldsneed. In the coloration, of which probably much will be made in the coloration, of which probably mon will be made in the coloration, of which probably mon will be made in the coloration, of which probably mon will be made in the coloration, of which probably mon will be made in the coloration, of which probably mon will be was the first excitement of the Waldsneed. In the coloration of which probably made will be find the coloration of which probably made will be a find the coloration. The former lault their druct church at Stony Brook, and the latter at Fresh Elli.

-It was his first dinner at which he :
programme "printed in French, and, after as
a bill of face intently from top to bottom, he
waiter, and, pointing to the word "mone